

visitation to attend and address a congratulatory mass meeting of the national democracy, to be held at Metropolitan Hall, in your city, on Wednesday evening next.

Although not a public speaker, could I conveniently attend, I should be happy to be present and form one of your number on that occasion. This movement on the part of the organization which you have the honor to represent, meets my cordial approbation, and I can cheerfully unite with you in all proper demonstrations of gratification upon the recent unprecedented triumph of the national democracy of our State. It is a triumph of which all true democrats may well feel proud, and especially when viewed in connection with the difficulties encountered of governmental countenance, patronage, and power. It may well be claimed as a victory unparalleled in our political history. And although the election has generally resulted in favor of our old political opponents, the whigs, we cannot but rejoice at the noble position we now occupy—that of the free and unhampered national democratic party of the State.

The democracy, ever true to their principles, when brought to the test, have slipped the cable which bound them to the murky anchors of freesoil and abolition factions, and stand forth as the firm friends of the Constitution and its upholders, and defenders of our glorious Union. I am, gentlemen, very respectfully yours, &c.,

JOHN D. FAY.

Letter from James Maurice.

MAZEPETH, L. J., Nov. 21, 1853. GENTLEMEN: I have been honored by your invitation to attend and address a mass meeting at Metropolitan Hall, on the 23d instant, called for the purpose of congratulating our national democratic brethren throughout the Union, upon the late brilliant victory obtained in the election of General Pierce.

Our position has been misunderstood by some and grossly misrepresented by others. The whole power of the federal government and of the State administration has been arrayed against us. The insolence of office never before was so bold and shameless in its "by authority" avowals; and never were the fears of the timid and the hopes of the needy so thoroughly played upon. Without organization, without means, we had no other recourse than to the justice of our cause and the intelligence of the people. On these we relied, and the result is a glorious triumph. Never, in the history of the party, had the true democracy of the country greater occasion for rejoicing than they have now; and I trust it will be so improved that future triumphs will be comparatively easy. Let us consider a moment our position and our duty incumbent upon us. We are now in the midst of the humbly of those who contributed to place our party in its present position, and distrustful of my ability to say anything worthy your consideration, I beg leave, with your permission, to give my views on this subject.

It is now well ascertained that the nomination of General Pierce was brought about by means of one of the most stupendous intrigues ever played off in any age or country. The fruits of which, it is understood, have all been realized, except the election of Mr. Breckenridge as Speaker of the house, a war with Mexico, and the appointment of Gideon J. Pillow as Commander-in-Chief. If General Pierce is strong enough to have his own way, these events will come along in due succession. All our disposable military force has already been concentrated on the Mexican border, or is now in course of transportation thither, ready to act with promptitude and efficiency.

When Gen. Pierce was casting around for the members of his cabinet, he could discern, among the three millions of people in this State, only three gentlemen eligible to positions in it. This was rather a poor commentary on the perfectness of the system, and our public men, according to his New Hampshire organ, but was nevertheless true. These three gentlemen were Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Dix, and Mr. Marcy. Mr. Dickinson was the choice, with few exceptions, of the democratic party. Mr. Dix was the choice of General Pierce, and Mr. Marcy was the choice of William Learned Marcy. Mr. Dickinson never stood the slightest chance.

Mr. Marcy had an interview with General Pierce, and went south perfectly satisfied that he would be called upon, but he waited many long and tedious months for the coveted invitation. General Pierce made up his mind to appoint Mr. Dix, and his confidential friend, Mr. Atherton, announced it in Washington. The announcement was made in a public meeting, and General Pierce reconsidered his determination. He hesitated, wavered, and in an evil hour decided to appoint Mr. Marcy. In the meantime, Mr. Marcy had abandoned all hope, and concluded he would return to the north without passing through Washington at all; but providently wrote to a friend there, that if by any chance such an invitation should be made, it would result in his being forwarded to Richmond. Mr. Marcy got it in Richmond, and soon after took his place in the cabinet. Here the trouble commenced. Why General Pierce should have finally fallen back on Mr. Marcy, was always involved in some little mystery. John Van Buren insinuated at the Albany gathering, that it was on account of Mr. Marcy's intimate acquaintance with all the rogues in the State. "The only way for me on any question involving the private views of the President, or any other matter relating to rogues, I consider John most excellent authority; but I do not assert it."

Whatever the motive, the effect was just this: So far as the old line democracy were concerned, the appointment of Mr. Marcy was an erection of an altar to the god of compromise. From them, but with plenty of loopholes and other openings for the free-soilers to crawl through, Mr. Marcy was an old politician, many years in business, and he had more unadjusted political balances outstanding than any other ten men in the country. He carried all this rich inheritance with him into the cabinet, and although he has squandered a good many of his accounts, with the aid of the expense of General Pierce, yet he has a large budget still in hand, including his friend Shepard as the successor of Mr. O'Connor. So far as General Pierce was concerned, the appointment of Mr. Marcy was his own voluntary eclipse. It was, so to speak, like the sun hiding behind a cloud, and you all know the old adage:

When the sun in the morning goes to bed soon, 'Twill rain before night, if it be a clear moon. We have had a hard winter here in New York already, and the indications now favor a steady rain which may last three or four days. I do not intend to say anything disrespectful of Mr. Marcy, but he is marvellously crafty, and his presence in the cabinet is singularly inauspicious. I love him neither ill nor gratefully—I have never written or spoken to him in my life, and with equal indifference his to me and his to me.

In my opinion the national democracy have nothing to hope from the present cabinet, and very little to fear. Every one who has shot his ball and missed his mark. They are the mere creatures of the President, his constitutional advisers, subject to his will, removable at his pleasure, and tributary to his necessities. They will not resign, and I think it very possible the President is as well satisfied with them that he desires their continuance. It is his concern, not ours. The government of the country is confided by the Constitution to the President and Congress, the essential difference being that the one has a veto, the other a vote.

Our future is clear enough. We must organize in every town in the State, and prepare for the next election. We will go into the contest free from disorganizing alliances, and exert all our energies to secure a governor, lieutenant governor, members of Congress, and a sufficient number of the assembly to control the election of United States Senator. In that contest there should be no such word as fail. I am tempted to let you know the influences our adversaries brought to bear against us here in Queens county, and at the risk of appearing tedious, furnish you with the following specimen of the kind of missiles showered upon me thicker than autumn leaves. The original is in my possession. For obvious reasons I omit the names of the writer and of the person addressed, and refrain from any comments:

"GENERAL COMMITTEE, TAMMANY HALL, NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 25, 1853."

"Sir: The President and cabinet at Washington feel much interest in the result of the next county convention in Queens county, as it will show whether the democracy can sustain a man who first commenced his attacks on the President and the Postmaster General. At Washington they are determined to do all they can to aid the Kelly ticket, and no person will be appointed to any office who is not most decidedly in favor of it. If you wish to sustain the President and his administration, you must take the most decided ground in opposition to the Kelly ticket, and will be expected to pass resolutions in favor of the two administrations and the regular State ticket. Even if you are in the minority in your county, you will have the State and nation to sustain you. It is expected that those who hold office will be very active and firm in their efforts to sustain the President. Respectfully,"

Pursuant to these instructions some very polite people wormed themselves into our convention, when finding they stood against the Kelly ticket, about one to five, they concluded it would be better to bolt, and did so. They then got together, down stairs, sagaciously resolved that they had not been deceived into the support of General Pierce, and, according to orders, passed resolutions in favor of the two administrations and the Kelly ticket. They hoisted their banner, inscribed "Pierce, Seymour, Victory," and brought out their administration candidate for the assembly, and run him as such. This unlucky mortal is called Ketcham—rather a taking sort of a name—and ran so amazingly well that he actually received 305 votes in a county containing 40,000 people.

The regular county convention endorsed the Clinton ticket. The people sustained them by giving to that ticket a vote of 1,000, and a thousand over its soft antagonist. So much for the interest taken by the President and the cabinet at Washington, in the concerns of Queens county.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I beg you to remember "that if you wish to sustain the President and his administration, you must take the most decided ground in opposition to Marcy." Very faithfully and truly your obedient servant, JAMES MAURICE.

France.

CONTINUED QUIET IN PARIS—MILITARY PRECAUTIONS—THE EMPEROR DREADS AN ATTACK—INAUGURATION OF THE EMPEROR'S BUST.

The news from France is not of great interest, politics in Paris being at a standstill. Some sensation had been caused by a decree in the *Mouleur*, commanding, "that in the event of an unforeseen attack, the maritime prefects were to resign their temporary authority into the hands of the general commanding the territorial division, together with the responsibility of the defence of the military ports, and the authority of troops of arms contained in the hands of the people were at a loss to imagine from what quarter the emperor so suddenly apprehended an attack on his fortified maritime towns; and report stated that letters recently discovered on the persons of some of the individuals recently arrested on suspicion of high treason, alluded to a premeditated attack on some strong position by the French emperor in the event of a revolution."

The *Mouleur* states that the French troops in Algeria obtained a victory over the Arabs on the 29th October. The enemy left two hundred and fifty dead on the field; the French having captured all their standards, arms, and horses, as well as four thousand sheep and three hundred camels. The French lost eight men killed, and twenty wounded.

The inauguration of the bust of the emperor, and the ceremony of administering the oath to the employees and agents of the administration, took place on November 6, at the prefecture of police. M. Pietri, the prefect, presided. A richly ornamented tent, surmounted by an eagle, was erected opposite the entrance gate of the court, which was filled with the high functionaries of the government, the commissioners of police officers, and the members of the platform round the *Javelin* occupied by M. Pietri were the secretary general, the chiefs de division, the chef de cabinet, and the heads of the different departments of the establishment. The bands of the municipal guards were present and enlivened the scene by playing a variety of airs. The prefect of police read an appropriate address, and the emperor's words of "Vive l'Empereur! Vive l'Empire!"

Admiral Buge had addressed the following order of the day to the officers and seamen under his orders, on taking the command of the Atlantic fleet: Officers and seamen: The emperor has done me the honor to appoint me to the command of the Atlantic squadron. I come to confine with all the resources of the State. I may be on for any question involving the private views of the President, or any other matter relating to rogues, I consider John most excellent authority; but I do not assert it. So far as the old line democracy were concerned, the appointment of Mr. Marcy was an erection of an altar to the god of compromise. From them, but with plenty of loopholes and other openings for the free-soilers to crawl through, Mr. Marcy was an old politician, many years in business, and he had more unadjusted political balances outstanding than any other ten men in the country. He carried all this rich inheritance with him into the cabinet, and although he has squandered a good many of his accounts, with the aid of the expense of General Pierce, yet he has a large budget still in hand, including his friend Shepard as the successor of Mr. O'Connor. So far as General Pierce was concerned, the appointment of Mr. Marcy was his own voluntary eclipse. It was, so to speak, like the sun hiding behind a cloud, and you all know the old adage:

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JULES BONNET, NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING OFFICE, NO. 20, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK. ADVERTISERS RECEIVED FOR all journals throughout the United States, Canada, and Europe, at the lowest rates. All papers kept on file for the inspection of advertisers, and every information given. Oct 1-11

Communicated.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 23, 1853.

The concert of Julien was last night crowded with a delighted audience. He is certainly the most eminent musician in the world, for he plays upon every instrument at once. The most skilful performers lose their identity, are absorbed into, and become rays of the glory of Julien. He requires nothing but an act of incorporation to constitute him the complete embodiment of every musical attribute. The appearance of this Napoleon of the orchestra, surrounded by the court which he has created, is impressive. Born to command, his retinue is composed of subjugated musicians, we all know the "hate known only on the stage"—the mere sense of honor, which prefers starvation to the degradation of appearing in smaller type, or a less conspicuous position upon the handbill, than the artist considers due to his merit. Yet Julien has overcome all this, and now enthroned in his gilded chair of Apollo himself—bowing like Atlas, beneath his majestic and majestic strains of music, which these sensitive and ambitious subjects as Van Amburg does the tigers and catamounts. It has become a common remark that his concert is one vast instrument. To give it full effect he should conceal his whole orchestra with a magnificent curtain, leaving himself surrounded with some brilliant *entr'acte* as a vignette in the centre. He should then, with his magic wand, flag went down in one exultant burst of natural harmony! Now, we had cultivated with great trouble and with much sacrifice of natural inclination, a taste for the higher combinations of musical science, under the kind tutelage of amateur associates. We were getting along very well, and as enjoyed by the good book, were fast putting away everything that was "common." But we had a patriotic weakness, and when we heard the thunders of the battle, and heard the old note of triumph that had risen upon the retreat of Howe and Cornwallis, and Pakenham, and Daere, and Santa Anna, and Austin, and every body else that had provoked it, we broke through our training, and like the *Fille du Regiment*, we forgot the music of the school in the heroic strains of our country. So we shouted as loud as any one else, and so would any one else who had even one American drop in his blood. We should have been ashamed of ourselves if we hadn't. But the great commander conquered Yankee Doodle any day, except when the roar of artillery and the gallop of cavalry, and the rattle of musketry, and the white stern tips, the contracted brow, and the rush into the red breath of the deadly pestilence, make a scene above which its unique and daring melody shrill and joyous, Mons. Julien had developed the genius of a conqueror and the courage of a hero.

Methodist Episcopal Church South, Eighth street, between H and I. The first quarterly meeting for the present conference will be held in this church to-morrow (Sabbath), Preaching at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock, P. M.

For Hats or Caps, call at HENDLEY'S, second door east of the United States Hotel, Pennsylvania avenue; where also may be found a great variety of under-shirts, drawers, dress-shirts, spawls, hosiery, cravats, and other goods for gentlemen.

For gracefulness, durability, and cheapness, HENDLEY'S hats are not to be surpassed.

Gilman's Liquid Hair Dye is the only article now used in this city. Gentlemen who wear whiskers or moustaches of a gray or reddish hue, wishing to attend a ball or party, can appear in a suit of black, by devoting one additional minute at their toilet in using the celebrated article which heads this notice. Prepared by Z. D. Gilman, Chemist, Washington city—Phil. Ledger. For sale by L. D. Gilman, Chemist, Washington city.

Local and Personal.

Opening of Field's Hotel.—Major William D. Field, the gentleman so well and favorably known to the traveling public, both here and elsewhere, opened his new hotel establishment last night. It is beautifully located on the south side and in the immediate vicinity of the Capitol, and the exterior presents a fine and fresh appearance. There are sixty or more rooms, all of them well-arranged, and furnished more with a view to comfort than to please the eye—although in these joint respects they must be acceptable to their future occupants, no matter how fastidious their taste.

With a full force of assistants in all the departments of hotel keeping, and the superior tact and experience of the worthy proprietor, his house cannot fail to be not only a first class hotel, but an agreeable and treasured home.

One of the things we can positively speak—that is, the culinary preparations, and the *et cetera*—usually found in "the bill of fare." We were not alone in the test. Upwards of a hundred gentlemen, specially invited, had a similar pleasure of participating in the major's elegant and bountiful entertainment. A number of our most respectable and distinguished citizens were present, together with several invited guests from abroad.

Dr. Frailey, availing himself of an interval in the repast, proposed, as a toast: "Major Field, our host. Though his shadow is short, may it never grow less." This was received with much favor, and the Major was called upon for a response. He rose, but excused himself from speech-making, and then requested Major French to reply for him.

Major French delivered a brief address, and concluded by offering, as a toast: "The Field of Capitol Hill: it produces much; none produces better." This was drunk with much enthusiasm. Other toasts and sentiments were proposed, and several responded to by Mr. George Watterston, and other gentlemen.

We left the scene of the festivities at an early hour; the guests at the time were enjoying themselves finely.

The Major, we are happy to say, has opened his hotel under the most favorable auspices; and we venture to predict that many years will not elapse before he will have a more extended field of operations; in other words, he will be compelled to enlarge his establishment.

Representatives of the Press, as well as of the people, have already arrived, in anticipation of the meeting of Congress.

We have recently met with members of the republican corps, who have returned to resume the duties of their honorable profession, at all times arduous, but not always appreciated as they deserve to be by the public.

The speech-maker, whose pen is not as ready as his tongue, can best attest to the usefulness of this class connected with the press.

Were it not for the reporters, the legislative history of the country would be as incomplete as it was in the early days of the republic, and many statistics, insignificant by comparison, would not live, as now, their names perpetuated in printed columns.

There is another branch, including the "correspondents," as contradistinguished from "reporters;" gentlemen who deal in facts as well as speculations—not troubling themselves with the dry details of Congressional proceedings, but with matters better suited to their tastes, talents, and the business of gratifying the public with their race and spicy correspondence preparations.

Some of these, too, have returned to the post of duty, after an eight months' absence. With so many eyes looking in all directions, and the competition for the earliest intelligent intelligence, the people at large need not fear that anything of value will be withheld from the press. On the contrary, they will be enlightened by telegraph, without delay.

We are glad to see the representatives of the press looking so well. May they all have a prosperous time during the session; good health being included in the prominent blessings.

Ugliness vs. Beauty.—Several nights ago a club of young men, principally residing on the island, amused themselves with a ball, which was largely attended; the lively proceedings afforded ineffable delight to the participants.

This association is known as the "Ugly Club, Jr.," by way of distinction to a senior organization. Among them refined charms—the majority, after the manner of republicans, settling disputed questions relative to facial claims to distinction!

A young gentleman of the fourth ward got one of the knives as a premium for his ugliness. It was an indifferent and cheap article; but a knife of far better quality was presented to a candidate uglier than himself. While a beautiful lady was honored with the gift of a steel ring, an ugly one was favored with a gold ring! In fact, nothing but ugliness seemed to be popular and command a premium!

A gentleman, late of this city, once had a knife presented to him by a stranger—a sailor—who met him in the street; the old sailor having been successful, after a long search in finding a person who was, on the score of ugliness, fairly entitled to "take the knife." The story goes, that his wife was much incensed because her husband should be thus distinguished. But he enjoyed the sailor's joke, and pleasantly said to his better-half, "This occurrence, my dear, only affords another evidence of your good taste in selecting a husband!"

As to beauty, we recollect the expression of a blind girl. Said she, "I love Mrs. —, who is so beautiful." "How do you know that, Mary?" "You're sightless, and therefore cannot tell." "Yes; the lady is so good to me!"

For us, we prefer that beauty should be thus defined: that it may consist in good works, without regard to mere outward appearance, which too often, alas! fosters excessive vanity, at the expense of the charitable warmth of the heart and the improvement of the mind.

Railroad Convention.—During last summer it was announced in the newspapers of the country that a convention of the presidents of all the railroad companies throughout the Union was to be held in this city, in the month of October, for the purpose of taking action with a view to the safety of passengers traveling on railroads; and it was even said that Carus's Hall was engaged for the convention.

It will be remembered that the notice was published at a time when accidents were constantly occurring, and travelers were in continual fear of being blown up, or drowned by precipitation into the water over which their course extended.

But no such meeting as that which we have alluded to was held. We do not know whether one was even contemplated by the presidents of the various railroad companies. It is reasonable to presume, however, that the people of the country would have approved of any combined action looking to the personal safety of all who travel by railroad.

Acknowledgment.—We have received a note from an anonymous source, dated Nationality, November 20, 1853, and signed "Charity," enclosing five dollars "for the woman, an extract from whose letter, published in the *Scintilla* the day before, shows her to be in great distress.

The money shall be forthwith placed in the hands of the person for whom it is intended.

Telegraphic.

By the House Line, specially for the Sentinel.

ARRIVAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 26.—The steamer United States, from Aspinwall, arrived here this evening (Nov. 26). From the date of her departure from Aspinwall, she has been in the Gulf for 19 days, with 150 passengers and \$1,000,000 in gold for New York. The California news is of little interest. The most absorbing question of the present is the election of President and Vice President, and the election of a United States senator. The principal candidates were Broderick, Collector Hamford and Gwin.

Two steamers, the American Eagle and Stockton, had exploded, killing 10 persons.

The mining news was favorable, many new placers having been discovered. Emigration to Australia had ceased.

The Sonora filibustering expedition attracted some attention, but excited little sympathy. It would doubtless prove a failure.

A complimentary dinner was given to John Mitchell, October 25th. He sailed for New York on the 1st.

The total amount of treasure shipped by both routes on November 1st, was \$2,750,000, most of which was for New York.

The sailing ship *Citizen*, of New Bedford, had been lost in the Arctic ocean. A portion of the crew were saved after awful suffering.

The markets were more active, but prices were generally unchanged. Galena and Lard flour \$15 @ 16. Mess pork \$24. Gunny bags 14. Butter 25 cents. Bacon and hams 14 @ 15 cents.

Sailing of the Pacific.

NEW YORK, November 27.—The steamer Pacific sailed to-day with ninety passengers and \$500,000 in specie.

Arrival of the Canada.

BOSTON, November 27.—The Canada arrived at 11 o'clock last night, and her mails went south this morning.

Arrival of the Ship Bavaria from Australia.

NEW YORK, November 26.—The ship Bavaria has arrived here from Melbourne in ninety-seven days. She brings accounts one week later than any heretofore received. There was, however, no news of importance. Business was dull in almost all the departments of trade. General good health prevailed. The accounts from the mining regions were highly favorable. Large quantities of gold were obtained. The Bavaria brings \$400,000 in gold.

From Santa Fe.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 25.—The Santa Fe mail has arrived, but brings no news of interest. Lieut. Aubrey left on the 15th October for California. He is going to try a new route. Lieut. Whipple, with his exploring party, had reached Albuquerque. Governor Meeker was gaining in popularity daily in New Mexico.

General Garland had returned from Mesilla valley, and no authority would be exercised over the Judge. Vattel had sent in his resignation on account of inefficiency of salary. It was thought that the New Mexico railroad to the Pacific, by way of Austin, Chico, Albuquerque, and Aubrey's route, would be the best.

Arrival of the Canada.

BOSTON, Nov. 26.—The steamer Canada arrived here at 11 o'clock last night from Halifax.

Sailing of the Pacific.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—The steamer Pacific sailed to-day. She takes out 95 passengers and \$500,000 in specie—not so much as was supposed.

Arrival of the City of Glasgow.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26.—The steamer City of Glasgow has arrived here from Liverpool. She brings 300 passengers, and a very large and valuable freight. Her dates are not so late as the Canada's.

Woman to be Hung.

HUNTINGTON, Pa. Nov. 26.—Judge Taylor to-day pronounced sentence of death on Elizabeth Barker, convicted of poisoning her sister, Mary Harris.

Warren Wood Convicted.

CATSKILL, N. Y., Nov. 24.—Warren Wood has just been found guilty of the murder of William the pedlar, and is to be sentenced on Saturday morning.

Death of a Distinguished Man.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Nov. 25.—The Hon. Samuel Crafts, formerly Governor of Vermont, died yesterday. He had also represented his State in the Senate of the United States, and was for some years a representative in Congress.

Rooms to let—Board, &c.

FURNISHED PARLORS AND CHAMBERS for rent on Pennsylvania avenue, south side, between 6th and 7th streets, the fourth house from 6th street, opposite Brown's Hotel. Apply to Mrs. D. E. GRANT, 11th and Warrant, No. 125. Also, a small store at the above place.

Nov. 9—eolm*

CONGRESSIONAL MESS OF Eight or ten persons, with room and airy, and location respectable, as it is nearly an equal distance from all the public departments.

C. R. BYRNE, Grocer, 11th and Southeast cor. 10th st. and avenue. Nov. 15—eolm.

NOTICE.—We shall apply to the Commissioner of the General Land Office of the United States for Scrip, under the Act of Congress of August 1st, 1850, for a Land Warrant, No. 125, issued from the Land Office of Virginia, Feb. 12th, 1853, to John Hardyman, for his services as a Lieutenant of the Virginia State Line, in the War of the Revolution, which said Land Warrant has never been located or otherwise satisfied.

SAMPSON JONES, Jr., and other heirs of JOHN HARDYMAN, decd.

Nov. 15—2w3m.

DORA COAL AND IRON MINING AND Manufacturing Company, Capital, One Million Dollars, Shares, \$10 each, payable in installments.

BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTION TO THE stock of this Company are now open at the office of ADAMS & STEVENS, 9th st., opposite the Patent Office, where specimens of the coal may be seen. The company has 15,000 acres of anthracite coal lands, lying mostly in Augusta county, 135 miles southwest of Washington city, Staunton station, on the Virginia Central railroad, is within eighteen miles. The Manassas Gap railroad will reach within twelve. The Company proposes to build a railroad to connect with the Virginia Central and Manassas. When this is accomplished, it will be able to put coal in this city at \$2 per ton, thus enabling the company to make from \$2 to \$4 per ton profit, and of course making it one of the most profitable investments ever offered to the public. The lands about it are rich in iron, and from four to fourteen feet thick, and water free. There is also an inexhaustible supply of iron ore, similar to the Scotch and Welsh ores in quality and richness. The Central railroad, is within eighteen miles in the State of Virginia, and is nearer than any of the Cumberland mines by more than one hundred miles; consequently it enjoys, in respect to distances, advantages over any coal in the country. The coal is about ninety per cent. carbon, and entirely free from sulphur; its ash is white.

ADAM RUDOLPH, President. ADAM RUDOLPH, JAS. T. CLARKE, W. S. DUNHAM, C. Y. GEMPLE, ALFRED E. BEACH, THOS. WILLIAMS, Jr., President Manassas Gap Railroad. Nov. 26—1w.

Miscellaneous.

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From Santa Fe.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 25.—The Santa Fe mail has arrived, but brings no news of interest. Lieut. Aubrey left on the 15th October for California. He is going to try a new route. Lieut. Whipple, with his exploring party, had reached Albuquerque. Governor Meeker was gaining in popularity daily in New Mexico.

General Garland had returned from Mesilla valley, and no authority would be exercised over the Judge. Vattel had sent in his resignation on account of inefficiency of salary. It was thought that the New Mexico railroad to the Pacific, by way of Austin, Chico, Albuquerque, and Aubrey's route, would be the best.

Arrival of the Canada.

BOSTON, Nov. 26.—The steamer Canada arrived here at 11 o'clock last night from Halifax.

Sailing of the Pacific.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—The steamer Pacific sailed to-day. She takes out 95 passengers and \$500,000 in specie—not so much as was supposed.

Arrival of the City of Glasgow.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26.—The steamer City of Glasgow has arrived here from Liverpool. She brings 300 passengers, and a very large and valuable freight. Her dates are not so late as the Canada's.

Woman to be Hung.